

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.,  
MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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ADVERTISEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, BROADWAY, near BROOKLYN  
STREET—THE NEW YORK THEATRE.WOLFE SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-  
site NEW YORK HOTEL—THE NEW YORK THEATRE.THEATRE FRANCAIS, FOURTH AVENUE, near 10th  
STREET—THEATRE FRANCAIS.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place—THE IMPERIAL  
THEATRE OF JAPANESE ARTISTS IN THEIR WONDERFUL FEATS.

IRVING PLACE, Irving place—THE NEW YORK THEATRE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS, 95 Broadway, opposite  
the Metropolitan Hotel—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS.KELLY & IRON'S MINISTERS, 721 Broadway, oppo-  
site the Metropolitan Hotel—THE KELLY & IRON'S MINISTERS.FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West  
Twenty-fourth Street—THE FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.TONY PASTORI'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Broadway—THE  
TONY PASTORI'S OPERA HOUSE.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway, near FIFTH  
AVENUE—THE HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.THE RIVINGTON THEATRE, Union Hall corner of  
Twenty-third Street and Broadway—THE RIVINGTON THEATRE.THE NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, near  
FIFTH AVENUE—THE NEW YORK THEATRE.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway,  
Head and Right Arm of FROST—THE NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of Twenty-  
third Street and Broadway—THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

New York, Monday, May 13, 1867.

## REMOVAL.

The New York Herald establishment is now  
located in the new Herald Building, Broadway  
and Ann street.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that in  
order to have their advertisements properly classed  
they should be sent in before half-past eight  
o'clock in the evening.

## THE NEWS.

## EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated  
yesterday, May 12.The Luxemburg Peace treaty, drafted in the London  
Congress, has been ratified by the different governments  
represented. Prussia is to evacuate the fortress of Lux-  
emburg within a month from the date of the treaty.The French Cabinet has made "satisfactory" explana-  
tions to Prussia relative to Napoleon's recent warlike  
preparations.United States five-twenty was at 7 1/2 in Frankfurt  
yesterday.Our mail advices, by steamships at this port, embrace  
a special correspondence from Paris, with newspaper  
reports in detail of our cable dispatches to the evening of  
the 30th of April, and a continuation of the *requis* and  
other articles in the *Herald* yesterday morning.Our Paris correspondent inclines to the opinion that  
the efforts of the diplomatists in the London Conference  
will effect, at the most, only a postponement of war be-  
tween France and Germany. The *Correspondence* has,  
a lithographed official exponent of the views of the  
French government, contains a pungent and most acrimo-  
nious indictment against Prussia in setting forth the  
Emperor's reasons for preparing for war.The relative forces and probable allied supports of  
France and Prussia, in the event of war, are set forth in  
interesting articles, and the progress of the negotiations  
for a peace adjustment, commencing with Queen Vic-  
toria's letters to the King of Prussia, reported.The brother of the Tycoon of Japan was received by  
Napoleon and Eugenie at the Tuileries with great cor-  
tesy and marks of imperial attention. The young  
man, who, with others of his countrymen, is to remain in  
Paris to study, made an address complimentary to the  
Emperor and Empress.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Joff Davis was visited by his numerous friends at his  
home in the Spottwood Hotel at Richmond yesterday.His counsel held a conference with him during the day.  
Hon. Greely, Augustus Schell and General Jackson  
are in the city, for the purpose of going his trial. No-  
thing but conjectures can be given as to the probable  
mode of procedure in the court to-day.Richmond was the scene of another riot on Saturday  
night. The negroes attempted to rescue a drunken  
negro from the police, and for that purpose used clubs,  
bricks and pistols. Four policemen were badly beaten.  
A company of soldiers was finally called out and arrested  
eighteen of the rioters. During yesterday morning sol-  
diers patrolled the streets, and policemen guarded the  
churches in view of threats that the negroes would force  
their way in among the white people. An incendiary  
speaker was arrested and held in \$5,000 bail. Judge  
Underwood and Horace Greeley addressed the congrega-  
tion at the African church advising moderation. Judge  
Underwood said that General Schofield had deter-  
mined in case of another riot to sweep the streets with  
grapeshot.Senator Wilson arrived in Montgomery, Ala., on  
Friday. On his trip from Atlanta he addressed several  
white audiences, when he was severely catinched about  
certain customs in the North, but was able to make  
suitable replies to all questions. On Saturday he ad-  
dressed an audience of the usual mixed character. He  
was introduced by General Swayne, and in the course of  
his speech made no reference whatever to confederacy.  
He was replied to by a prominent lawyer, named Clu-  
ton, formerly a rebel general, who urged in argument  
that the negro did not owe his freedom to the republic-  
an party, that President Lincoln had promised the rebel-  
lous South two years after the commencement of the  
war that their slaves would be undisturbed if they  
would return to the Union. After the speeches, General  
Swayne called for the names of the colored people as to  
who were for the republican party, and the response was  
a unanimous affirmative.Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, addressed the people of  
New Orleans on the political status of the South on Sat-  
urday evening. His audience was the largest mass  
meeting of citizens known in that city for some time,  
and numerous political clubs were present with banners,  
transparencies and devices. The platform was ap-  
proached by a strong republican character, who urged  
that the city occupied seats upon it.  
Resolutions of a strong republican character were  
adopted after the meeting. The remarks of the Judge  
were frequently greeted with prolonged applause.Rev. Dr. Cheever last evening preached the closing  
discourse in the Church of the Puritans, Union square,  
the building having passed out of the hands of the  
pastor and his congregation. Bishop Potter adminis-  
tered the rites of confirmation in the French church, in  
Twenty-second street, where the congregation of St.  
Stephen's Episcopal church are now worshipping. The  
annual sermon before the graduating law class of  
Columbia College was preached at Calvary church, by  
Rev. E. A. Washburn.Notwithstanding the official predictions regarding riots  
and public demonstrations against the peace of the city,  
yesterday was the quietest Sunday and one of the most  
beautiful known in this vicinity for many years. The  
city was very generally observed, although the sight  
of beer drinkers to Westchester and Hoboken was  
rather usual. There were forty-six arrests made in  
the city for violation of the law.

A portion of Buffalo Bay is still blocked with ice and

several vessels are ice bound, their crews suffering se-  
verely for want of provisions. Some of them have been  
living for several days on one biscuit to the man or boiled  
corn. Two men escaped from the vessels by crossing the  
ice, and on giving information regarding the suffering  
condition of the crews, logs and provisions were sent  
them.The Governor General of Canada and his family are  
expected to arrive soon from England.Presidential Candidates, Parties, Sections  
and Factions—What is the Prospect?What is the prospect for the next Presi-  
dency? What parties, questions and candi-  
dates will divide the popular vote—who are  
in training—what ticket and platform are most  
likely to prevail, and what section or party  
will control the balance of power? As matters  
now stand it is difficult to tell whether the  
ten outside Southern States will participate in  
the contest; but if admitted by Congress in ses-  
sion to participate, their votes, we may assume,  
will be cast as a unit for the ticket most  
favorable to the South. The present dividing  
lines between the republican and democratic  
parties will not hold. They are divided upon  
dead issues, and they must be reorganized  
upon the new and living issues of the day. In  
this reconstruction we may have three or four  
new parties and candidates, and a regular  
scrub race, as in 1824, when Jackson, Adams,  
Crawford and Clay were the competitors, or  
we may have a powerful leading ticket and a  
scattering of the opposition forces, as in 1836,  
when Martin Van Buren ran as the anointed  
successor of Jackson, and when the opposition  
elements were divided between Harrison,  
Webster, White and Mangum.Among the newspaper tickets already pro-  
posed are these:—The Tennessee ticket of  
General George H. Thomas and General John  
A. Logan; the Indiana ticket of Speaker  
Coffey and General Ben Butler; the Ohio  
ticket of Chief Justice Chase and John Minor  
Botts, of Virginia; the New York Herald  
experimental sectional reconciliation ticket of  
General Grant and General Lee, which is  
rallying the South to Grant; the New York  
experimental Seward ticket of General Grant  
and Admiral Farragut; and the Maine radical  
ticket of Wendell Phillips and Isaac Newton,  
of Philadelphia—a steamboat man, like George  
Law, if we are not mistaken. There have also  
been some scattering newspaper shots in favor  
of Hon. Ben Wade, President of the Senate;  
Charles Sumner, George Peabody, Robert C.  
Winthrop, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Meade  
and other military chieftains; and for Horatio  
Seymour, George H. Pendleton, Clement L.  
Vallandigham, and other democrats of cop-  
perhead antecedents and associations.General Grant leads the field, and following  
him in popularity in the order named, of our  
military heroes, are Thomas, Sheridan and  
Logan. General Sherman's splendid career  
and abilities as a soldier have been neutralized  
by his mistakes as a politician. He will, there-  
fore, lose nothing from his voyage to the Holy  
Land. He may, in fact, be considered out of  
the race, like General McClellan, and may re-  
main abroad as long as he pleases, without  
troubling himself about the White House. We  
presume that it will be somewhat difficult to  
find a truly distinguished subordinate general  
under Grant in the late war who will consent  
to run against him, if for no other reasons, be-  
cause it would be labor in vain. Poor Pierce, a  
second or third rate volunteer General in  
Mexico, not only in 1852, ran against his  
Commander-in-Chief, General Scott, but de-  
feated him as badly as Scott defeated Santa  
Anna. It was really, however, W. H. Seward  
and his abolition radicalism of that day on the  
slavery question that elected Pierce; for then,  
in truth, Cotton, throned upon slavery, was  
king. Thanks to poor Pierce, as the champion  
of slavery, things are bravely altered now;  
and powerful, indeed, must be the political  
platform of the soldier or civilian who will  
enter the field for the Presidential succession  
with any show of a respectable fight against  
the popularity of General Grant.Yet the extreme republican radical faction,  
from Stevens, Sumner and Butler, down to  
their humblest followers, are as hostile to  
Grant to-day as is Wendell Phillips. Their  
schemes of Southern confiscation, and for  
placing the white race of the South under po-  
litical subjection to the blacks, are not en-  
dorsed by General Grant; and he must,  
therefore, if possible, be cast aside. The most  
formidable candidate named for this purpose  
is Chief Justice Chase, who is strong because  
he is backed by the national banks and all  
their affiliations of his financial system. But  
all this powerful electioneering machinery  
may be upset by the ultra radical leaders, if  
they pursue their peculiar game of Southern  
reconstruction too far. There is reason to ap-  
prehend that they will so far succeed in their  
efforts to array the black race of the South  
against the white race as to embarrass and  
delay the work of reconstruction, and so  
bring about a political reaction in the North  
which will enable the conservative republicans,  
under the lead of such men as Fessenden,  
Banks, Bingham, Blaine and others, to unite  
the Central States, the great West and the  
South, under the conservative banner of Grant.  
This will be easy of accomplishment with a  
platform embracing a thorough overhauling  
and cutting down of our present oppressive  
national bank, credit and taxation system, in-  
ternal and external; for in these things we have  
the issues which are to control the next Presi-  
dential contest and to give shape to the domi-  
nant party of the future.The session of Congress which will be opened  
next December will determine in its measures  
of legislation the reconstruction of parties, and,  
excepting General Grant, the availability of  
this or that candidate for the succession. Presi-  
dent Johnson appears to be dropped as com-  
pletely as was John Tyler in his experiments  
of political reconstruction; and of Mr. Seward  
it need only be said that his political career  
will end, at the farthest, with the present ad-  
ministration. From sowing the wind he has  
reaped the whirlwind, and it has left him among  
the wrecks and ruins which mark his path.  
With hundreds of others assisting in its crea-  
tion, North and South, in being drawn into its  
vortex, he has been destroyed. The coming  
harvest, on both sides, will be reaped by those  
who sought to avert the storm, with those who  
battled with it and aided in shaping its course  
to a lasting peace. If we have no session of  
Congress in July, there will probably be at  
least a Congressional caucus to define the con-  
course of Northern republican stump speakers  
in the South. Otherwise, assuming that the  
Supreme Court meantime will not interfere  
with the work of Congress, it is probable that  
with the reassembling of the two houses in  
December their first business will be to rectifyThe blunders of republican volunteer mission-  
aries among the Southern blacks, and the blun-  
ders of our five Southern military district com-  
manders. Failing in this, we may look for a  
rupture in Congress which will of itself work  
the reorganization of parties for the succession.  
In any event, we shall most likely have to wait  
till December for a decisive troubling of the  
waters.

## The News from Mexico.

The Austrian adventurer, Maximilian, is  
making a bold stand for his empire. In our  
correspondence of yesterday it is reported that  
he headed a dashing sortie against the besiegers  
and for a time threatened to overthrow  
them. Corona and Treviño, however, restored  
the fortunes of the day and recaptured imperi-  
alism.It appears that the liberals are threatened  
with much trouble in their rear, the revolt of  
the Laguneros in southwest Coahuila, forcing  
the removal of General Ortega from Saltillo to  
Monterrey, being now followed by an uprising of  
the famous bandits of Tamaulipas, who keep  
this province in a constant broil, and from its  
proximity to the United States make our  
people believe that it is a good exponent of  
Mexico, when really it is to that country what  
our border is to the United States—the safety  
valve for all the outbursts of the land.The Custom Houses of Tampico and Mata-  
moros have always furnished a rich bait for  
men like Canales, Cortina and Gomez, who,  
regardless of political principles, have from  
time to time seized and held these money cen-  
ters, draining them of their wealth. Gomez is  
now about to try his hand at the plundering  
game. He will doubtless be aided by Canales,  
who was, at last accounts, near by, at the Valle  
del Maiz, with six hundred of his choicest cut-  
throats. His aid will last until the division of  
the spoils is to be decided.All these troubles in the rear and flank of  
the liberal army at Queretaro weaken them  
very much, and, though simply local revolts,  
having no object in view except plunder, are  
of the greatest aid to Maximilian. The whole  
difficulty springs from lack of a strong hand to  
crush out such risings and from the fact that  
under the miserable generalship of Escobedo the  
siege of Queretaro drags along so slowly.It is time that Escobedo was removed and  
some one like Porfirio Diaz placed in com-  
mand, if republicanism is to be re-established  
in Mexico; otherwise we shall never have  
the pleasure of treating Maximilian to a New York  
reception.Our Legislative and Corporation Corrup-  
tions—A New Constitution the Remedy.The party journals have had a great deal to  
say about the corruption of the last Legisla-  
ture, and if we are to credit their charges and  
counter charges, a majority of the members  
who were at Albany the past winter ought to  
occupy cells in the State Prison, without the  
hope of an Executive pardon. But the crimina-  
tions and recriminations of the organs of  
these State plunderers, which are only a repeti-  
tion of the old story of the complaints that  
once passed between the pot and the kettle,  
excite but little attention. The people have  
grown so accustomed to hear of legislative ven-  
ality that they pay no heed to new develop-  
ments. The evil has been growing in its pro-  
portions year after year, under the benign  
influence of the lax constitution of 1846, and  
has progressed, *pari passu*, with corruption  
here in the city government, until honesty  
among officials, either at Albany or New York,  
is as little looked for as it would be among the  
denizens of the dens and cribs of the Five  
Points. The manner in which the taxpayers  
of New York have for years been robbed by  
the several municipal "rings," has passed into  
a proverb. The Court House job, the corpora-  
tion printing, the street cleaning, and in fact  
all works undertaken by the city authorities,  
have long been notoriously made the means of  
plundering the people. The only difference  
between the present time and a few years since  
is that now the charges of malfeasance hereto-  
fore hinted at are openly and boldly made. It  
has recently been publicly stated that a Mayor  
of the city and members of the Common  
Council were paid twenty-one thousand dollars  
for leasing a building on Nassau street at a high  
rent for city purposes. Not long since, in a  
law suit in which the city was interested, the  
pleadings charged that forty thousand dollars  
had been received by another Mayor of New  
York and the Board of Aldermen in considera-  
tion for a street cleaning contract. Corruption  
has grown so bold and defiant of late that no  
effort is any longer made to cover it with a  
cloak of honesty, and no fears seem to be en-  
tertained of its consequences.This recklessness has been mainly brought  
about by the advancement of a set of grogshop  
politicians and ward bullies to office within  
the past ten years, who have had no characters to  
lose, and who, secure in their influence over  
an elective judiciary, have been indifferent to  
public indignation. These men have filled the  
boards of the Common Council and have held  
control of most of the city departments. They  
have been just the sort of negotiators to treat  
with our State Legislature, and year after year  
they have been sent up to Albany as the rep-  
resentatives of the corporation, to buy up mem-  
bers at so much a head, either to secure or de-  
feat legislation. It is notorious that the old  
Street Department, under Boole, with its hygienic  
guard, was kept running and robbing ses-  
sion after session by bribing and corrupting  
the Legislature. Nor is this rascality con-  
fined to the corporation of the city of  
New York and its several municipal  
"rings." A new source of legislative profit  
has sprung up with the political commissions  
that have more recently been created and  
placed in authority over some of our city de-  
partments. The scheming politicians and lobby  
speculators who have controlled these bodies  
have not been far behind the city corporation  
in attempts to bribe our representatives at  
Albany into extending their powers and in-  
creasing the profits of their offices. The two  
sets of corruptionists together have contrived  
to raise our local taxation to over twenty mil-  
lions of dollars, to support their dishonest ex-  
penditures at the State capital. Nor is this all.  
No sooner has the Legislature adjourned than  
the city is flooded with new schemes of plunder  
devised by the corporation robbers. At this  
moment there are eggs in the process of incu-  
cation in the nest of the Common Council  
which might supply the hungry Aldermen and  
Councilmen with gold-laying geese for the  
next ten or twelve years. There are  
plans for cutting up streets, which  
would affect, if carried out, some fifteenmillions of property; there are jobs for  
paving and for other so-called "improvements"  
that would yield a handsome pension to the  
members of the rings for some time to come,  
and there is a proposition to take hold of the  
public markets, and, by new ordinances, to head  
off the proposed reforms contemplated by the  
city Comptroller and retain the markets as a  
source of profit and plunder in the hands of  
the Common Council.The people are well aware of all these nota-  
rious facts. They are no news to the readers  
of the *Herald*; for we have been engaged in  
exposing them for the past quarter of a cen-  
tury. A majority of the voters of the city,  
knowing how they are robbed and wronged,  
would gladly unite to put a stop to this open  
corruption. Several remedies have been pro-  
posed, but they are only tinkering at reform.  
What the people need is a stable, strong and  
compact city government, having one execu-  
tive head, responsible directly to the electors  
of the city and held answerable to them for  
the capacity, efficiency and honesty of every  
subordinate department of the municipal gov-  
ernment. This would at once remove the most  
proliferous source of legislative corruption—the  
corporate rings and the political commis-  
sions of New York. Then, with a State gov-  
ernment rendered powerful by the increase of  
executive authority, with a Legislature re-  
stricted as much as possible from special legis-  
lation, and with a life-appointed, fearless and  
independent judiciary, we might look to im-  
mediate, thorough reform and to a great future  
for the Empire State. Let the approaching  
Convention give us a constitution thus re-  
modelled and State and city governments thus  
reconstructed, and their work will be gladly  
welcomed and triumphantly supported by the  
electors of this city and of the State.

## A Chance for Ashley and Butler.

The question of a session of Congress in July  
begins to be agitated, and some anxiety is  
manifested on the part of the radical members  
on the subject. Of course the shape that recon-  
struction may take under the action of the  
Supreme Court will settle the point whether a  
session is to be held or not, but some of the  
more restless spirits of Congress cannot remain  
satisfied doing nothing. The Ashley and the  
Butlers will never be contented until they have  
impached somebody. Impachment is their  
ruling passion, and will be as strong with them  
in political death as in life. Their principal  
desire is to impeach the President; and it is  
should be guilty of conduct in his official  
capacity calculated to interfere with and inter-  
rupt the work of reconstruction and the settle-  
ment of the country under the laws of Con-  
gress, they would find no difficulty in accom-  
plishing their object. But if they cannot im-  
peach the President, they are bound to take  
some other public object. They tried their  
hands on Collector Smythe, of New York, last  
session; but he made such a plain, satisfactory  
statement that they were compelled to back  
out, and Congressman Hulburd, who took the  
lead in the persecution, came near being im-  
peached himself for his share in the affair. We  
have proposed several subjects for impeach-  
ment ourselves—among others Chief Justice  
Chase; but he very wisely followed the advice  
of the *Herald* and prepared to discharge his  
duties under the laws of Congress, and so we  
let him go. But Ashley, Butler & Co., have  
now a very good opportunity to get up an  
impeachment in the case of Judge Underwood.  
His recent charge to the grand jury at Rich-  
mond shows that he is unfit to sit upon the  
bench and administer the laws. His incendiary  
appeals to the passions of the people would  
render it an easy matter for a Congressional  
committee to charge him with getting up the  
Richmond negro riot a day or two since. He  
wants to be a martyr, and Ashley and Butler  
are itching for a victim. We repeat, here is a  
good chance for an impeachment in July. We  
should be sorry to see it done; for Judge Under-  
wood is not of sufficient importance to accom-  
plish any real mischief, and his judicial ec-  
centricities furnish spiny matter for newspaper  
reading. We only offer the hint out of sym-  
pathy for Ashley, Butler, and their associates in  
and out of Congress, who, like Otello, find  
their occupation gone unless they can have  
somebody to impeach; and we hope they will  
give us proper credit for our charitable inten-  
tions.

## Our Foreign Trade in Foreign Bottoms.

Of all the stupid and suicidal legislation ever  
heard of was that of our Congress in prohibiting  
the re-registration as American vessels those  
that passed under a foreign flag during the war  
for the sake of protection from rebel pirates.  
The vast tonnage of this country dwindled  
down very much, as is well known, during the  
war, from this cause and in this way. The gov-  
ernment, having the extensive Southern coast  
to blockade, could not afford protection to our  
merchant vessels at sea. A navy twice as  
large as ours could not have done so. What,  
then, were our shipowners to do? Could they  
see their property sacrificed and themselves  
ruined? It would have been unreasonable to  
expect this of them. To protect themselves  
they used what was called the whitewash-  
ing process to a great extent—that is to  
say, they placed their property under a  
foreign flag, and chiefly under the British flag.  
A portion of our tonnage, however, was sold  
outright. Still a large amount continued to be  
owned here, though put under a foreign flag by  
the whitewashing process. When the war  
ended the American shipowners wanted, natu-  
rally enough, to have their vessels restored  
under their own flag. This, strange to say,  
Congress would not permit, and actually passed  
a law prohibiting the re-registration of such  
vessels. And why was this done? Simply to  
favor a few shipbuilders of New England. It  
was supposed that if these American built  
ships of American owners, which had sought  
protection under a foreign flag, were forbidden  
registration again, an immense and profitable  
business would be given to the shipbuilders of  
the Eastern States. But the high prices of labor  
and materials have disappointed these expecta-  
tions. Our tonnage remains in the same  
dwarfed proportions in which the war left it.  
The consequence is, as the official report from  
Washington states, the large proportion of our  
foreign trade is done in foreign bottoms. This  
is a disgrace to a great commercial nation  
like the United States. It is a great loss at the  
same time; for, of course, foreigners get the  
bulk of the profits of the carrying trade, even  
where there may be American ownership or  
part ownership in the "whitewashed" vessels.  
Let us hope that when Congress shall reas-  
semble it will have the good sense and patriotism  
to repeal the law prohibiting the re-registra-tion of American ships. The few New England  
shipbuilding monopolists for whom this law  
appears to have been made have not been ben-  
efited, and if they had, the great commercial  
interests of the whole country overshadow all  
considerations of a local or class character.  
Let one of the first acts of Congress next ses-  
sion be the repeal of this stupid and ruinous  
law.

## The Iron-clad Market for the World.

The United States is fast becoming the  
market of the world for iron-clads. The cry of  
the cunning magician, "Lamps for sale! Who'll  
exchange old lamps for new?" attracted  
Aladdin's mother, and induced her to barter  
away the wonderful source of her son's wealth.  
Mr. Seward's cry of "Iron-clads for sale!" has  
proved irresistible to the crowned heads of the  
world, and they are running after our national  
auctioneer with the energy of a Toodles,  
anxious to secure an article which they all feel  
it would be just now handy to have in the  
house. Our great Russian American acqui-  
sition, which enables us to use the North Pole  
as a flagstaff for the stars and stripes, is to be  
paid for, it is said, in iron-clads. Prussia  
promises to be a cash customer, as she wants  
all her real estate for her own use. It is re-  
ported that the mysterious mission of the  
Japanese Commissioners has for its object a  
Yankee "swap" of a few thousand islands for  
three or four iron-clads, as well as to settle up  
a little matter with some of our political  
jobbers, in which our Asiatic friends claim to  
have been badly victimized. Now our special  
cable despatch from Vienna announces that  
the government of Greece has contracted with  
the United States for the purchase of seven  
monitors; but whether these are to be paid for  
in coin, or whether Mr. Seward has an eye  
upon"The Isles of Greece—the Isles of Greece,  
Where burning Sappho loved and sung,"  
does not appear. At all events we congratulate  
the Secretary upon the rapid increase of  
his iron-clad trade, and wish him a fair profit  
and good paying customers. But in the present  
muddled condition of foreign affairs we should  
advise him in every case to make his terms,  
"Cash or territory to be paid down. No trust."

## RICHMOND.

Another Riot—Arrest of a Drunken Negro by  
the Police—Attempted Rescue by the Prison-  
ers' Colored Brethren—Pistols, Clubs and  
Brickbats Used—Four Policemen Badly  
Beaten—A Company of Soldiers Called Out—  
Eighteen Negroes Arrested, &c.

Richmond, Va., May 12, 1867.

Another riot occurred in the lower portion of the city  
last night. The negroes attempted to rescue a drunken  
negro from the police, and bricks, clubs and pistols were  
used. Four policemen were badly beaten and one was  
severely injured. A company of soldiers who were  
guarding the Libby prison were called out and captured  
eighteen of the rioters.While this was going on another difficulty occurred in  
First street, but it was quelled by the persuasion of a  
colored jurymen.To-day mounted soldiers patrolled the streets to keep  
order, and squads of policemen were placed at all of  
the churches in view of threats of the negroes to force their  
way in among the white people.A large procession of negro societies attended a  
funeral to-day, accompanied by an unarmed company of  
colored militia, the officers of which carried swords.  
There was no disturbance.Fears of Another Riot—Arrest of an Incendi-  
ary Speaker.

Richmond, Va., May 12, 1867.

Jedediah K. Hayward, of Massachusetts, was arrested  
last night for using language at a negro meeting on Fri-  
day night calculated to create a riot. His language was  
as follows:—"After Judge Underwood leaves you can  
have his carnival on what you please. I need not ad-  
vise you what to do, for great bodies do as they have  
a mind to." He was arrested on a warrant from the  
Mayor, and was released in \$5,000 bail to appear to-  
morrow at the Mayor's court, under an act of the State.  
Indulging in inflammatory language is punishable by  
imprisonment in the penitentiary. It is understood that  
the citizens have been apprehensive of a riot all day.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Addresses of Judge Underwood and Horace  
Greeley at the African Church—The Negroes  
Counselled to Refrain from Riotous Dem-  
onstrations, &c.

Richmond, Va., May 12, 1867.

After service at the African church to-night the  
preacher gave a few words of good advice to the con-  
gregation, urging them to refrain from all disorderly or  
riotous demonstrations. He closed by introducing  
Judge Underwood, who said General Schofield had told  
him to-day that there was a possibility of a riot being  
made by the negroes to-morrow, and that if there was  
he would plant cannon and sweep the streets with grape  
shot. He urged them to be peaceful and quiet in their de-  
monstrations, and declared that they had gained their present  
position by good conduct, and could gain nothing by  
violence and insult. He had answered for them as his  
friends, and had assured the General that there would  
be no disturbance on their part. He introduced Mr.  
Horace Greeley.Mr. Greeley said that he did not believe there was  
much fear of a riot, but that if they assembled on the streets  
twenty at a place would give occasion for interference  
with them, and if a telegram could be made that  
there had been a collision between the soldiers and the  
colored people it would go all over the country, and  
hurt their brothers at some place where they were not  
so well protected as they are here. He had been spoken  
of as a friend of the colored people, but he was not their  
friend any more than he was the friend of every people  
that is oppressed—just as he had spoken for them  
when down-trodden, so at the close of the  
war he had spoken for the other side, lest they should  
be punished for things of which they were not guilty.  
When the will of vengeance arose after the murder  
of our great President, he advised them to be as modest  
in their triumph as they had been patient in their suf-  
fering, promising that their reward would be great and  
lasting.These speeches were in wonderful contrast to the  
flaming harangues heard in the same place on Friday  
night.

## THE LABOR QUESTION.

## The Strike of the Steamboilers.

The steamboilers still continue on strike, and announce  
their intention of holding out until they get the pay, \$2  
per day, that they demand. They have also determined  
to assist those emigrants who are in needy circumstances,  
and who may be, or have been, induced to work for  
the companies at the low rates. They will assemble in  
force this morning, at half-past seven o'clock, at the  
Nineteenth Ward Hotel, Fifth-third street, between  
Lexington and Fourth avenues, and march through the  
city, visiting the different steamboat companies, and  
protestors of stages yesterday yielded to the demands  
of their men. The Third avenue company engaged  
about thirty emigrants on Saturday at Castle Garden,  
and conveyed them to their steamer in a special car.  
They are now filling the places of the strikers, but  
later, by resolution, have offered to support them if  
they join the organization.

## Friday Concert at Broadway Hall.

The thirty-seventh  
Sunday concert at Broadway Hall, last evening, was  
largely attended, as usual. Madame Eliza Hewitt made  
her first appearance in an air and variations by Brans  
and one of Wallace's ballads, being encored in each.  
Her voice is highly cultivated in the Italian school, and,  
although its full power was not shown last night, being  
somewhat constrained in breath of notes, yet the purity  
of her intonation and ease of execution gave promise  
of her becoming an acquisition to a concert hall.  
Mr. W. C. Campbell, basso; G. W. Morgan, organist;  
and Miss Maria Gilbert and G. W. Goff, pianists, were  
the other soloists. The vocal soloists were, we  
noticed him last in Irving Hall. Miss Gilbert con-  
firmed the good opinion expressed of her at her debut  
some time since, in an excellent concert, and the  
musical orchestra.

## JEFFERSON DAVIS.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Mr. Davis held an informal levee at the Spottwood  
House to-day. He received visits from many of his  
friends, the majority being of the class typified by the  
reformed gentleman who always refers to the distin-  
guished prisoner as "our President." Later in the day  
he was in conference with his counsel, Messrs. Charles  
O'Connor, Shea, Ould and J. R. Tucker. No guard is  
placed upon his movements, and he was the recipient  
during the day of several handsome bouquets.Conspicuous among the showers of every possible  
variety are about as to the shape that the trial will  
assume in court to-morrow. The prospective proceedings are  
spoken of by counsel as if their progress were  
not to be contingent upon any of the glorious uncer-  
tainities of the law, but were already fixed in a pro-